



LAND SNAILS (MOLLUSCA: GASTROPODA) OF ISLANDS ŽIRJE, KAPRIJE AND PRVIĆ (CROATIA)

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Land malacofauna of three islands of the Šibenik archipelago (Dalmatia, Croatia), Žirje, Kaprije and Prvić was studied. During field work, the highest number of species, 31, was recorded on the largest island, Žirje; on the mid-sized island of Kaprije, there were 27 species, and on the smallest of them, the island of Prvić, there were 20 species. We confirmed all the species recorded previously in literature, six for Žirje and one for Prvić. In the fauna we emphasize the recently described species *Hypnophila zirjensis* Štamol, Manganelli, Barbato & Giusti, 2018, so far found only on Žirje, *Truncatellina lussinensis* Štamol, 1995 was found on Kaprije which is the second find after its locus typicus on Lošinj island, and *Delima (Semirugata) vidovichii vidovichii* (L. Pfeiffer, 1846) on Prvić, which is the first island record of this taxon. Comparison of these malacofaunas with Adriatic islands similar in size – Žirje with Silba and Prvić with Piškera, showed that Žirje and Prvić have more species, which we assigned to the more diverse habitats.

Key words: land snails, Adriatic islands, Žirje, Kaprije, Prvić

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Obrađena je kopnena malakofauna triju otoka Šibenskog arhipelaga (Dalmacija, Hrvatska), Žirja, Kaprija i Prvića. Terenskim istraživanjem najviše je vrsta nađeno na najvećem otoku, Žirju - 31 vrsta, na srednje velikom otoku Kapriju nađeno je 27 vrsta, a najmanje – 20 vrsta, na najmanjem otoku, Prviću. Potvrdili smo postojanje svih literaturno zabilježenih vrsta, 6 za Žirje i jedne za Prvić. U fauni se ističu nedavno opisana vrsta *Hypnophila zirjensis* Štamol, Manganelli, Barbato & Giusti, 2018, dosada nađena samo na Žirju, *Truncatellina lussinensis* Štamol, 1995 nađena na Kapriju, što je prvi nalaz nakon locusa typicus na Lošinj, te na Prviću *Delima (Semirugata) vidovichii vidovichii* (L. Pfeiffer, 1846) što je njen prvi otočni nalaz. Usporedba s malakofaunom slično velikih jadranskih otoka - Žirja sa Silbom te Prvića s Piškerom, pokazala je da Žirje i Prvić imaju više vrsta, što smo pripisali raznolikijim staništima.

Ključne riječi: kopneni puževi, jadranski otoci, Žirje, Kaprije, Prvić

INTRODUCTION

With this paper we continue the publication of results of research of Croatian Adriatic islands with unknown or poorly known land malacofauna. The first author has already elaborated, with or without co-authorship, a few Croatian north Adriatic islands belonging to the Kvarner area - Cres, Lošinj (ŠTAMOL & VELKOVRH, 1995) and Susak (ŠTAMOL & POJE, 1998), as well as some islands situated more to the south and belonging to Dalmatia – the north Dalmatian island of Dugi otok (ŠTAMOL, 2004; ŠTAMOL & KLETEČKI, 2005), Kornat and the islands of the Kornati NP (ŠTAMOL *et al.*, 2012), and the central Dalmatian islands of Šolta, Drvenik veli, Drvenik mali (ŠTAMOL *et al.*, 2017) and Brač (ŠTAMOL, 1986). In this work we aimed to study land snails of three further islands of

northern Dalmatia, belonging to the Šibenik island group, Žirje, Kaprije and Prvić. The research was also motivated by the recent discovery of the new species on Žirje, *Hypnophila zirjensis* Štanol, Manganelli, Barbato & Giusti, 2018 (ŠTANOL *et al.*, 2018).

STUDY AREA

The studied islands of Žirje, Kaprije and Prvić are situated in northern Dalmatia (Croatia) (Fig. 1). The closest relatively large city is Šibenik, and so they belong to the Šibenik archipelago. All islands lie in the Dinaric direction characteristic of the entire Adriatic coast (from NW towards SE). Climate is typically Mediterranean with mild, rainy winters and hot, dry summers. In those conditions eu-Mediterranean vegetation has developed, represented by stony grasslands and macchias of the alliance *Quercion ilicis*, while forests of Aleppo pine have been planted as well (FRANJIC & PANDŽA, 1996; PANDŽA, 2003; MILOVIĆ & PANDŽA, 2010).

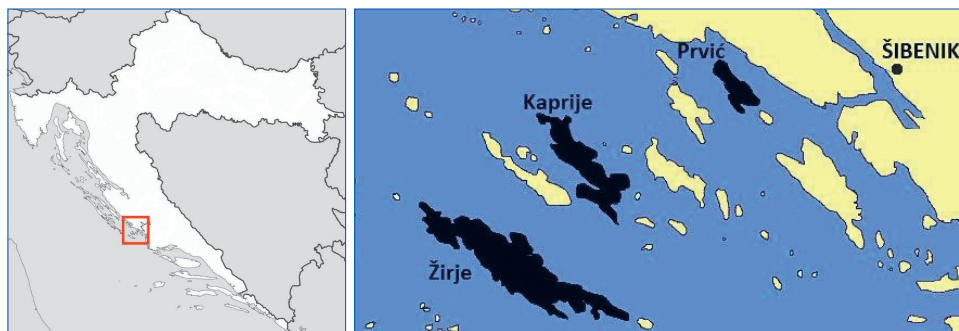


Fig. 1. Position of the researched islands in Croatia.

The islands differ in, among other things, size, distance from mainland and human presence. The biggest of them, the offshore island of Žirje, is the most distant and the least populous. It has an area of 15.08 km² (DUPLANČIĆ LEDER *et al.*, 2004). It is 12 km long and on average 1.2 km wide (FRIGANOVIĆ, 1994). Its highest summit is Kapić, 134 m a.s.l (BOGNAR & SALETTO-JANKOVIĆ, 1994) and it lies 11.8 km from the mainland. According to the 2011 population census there are only 103 inhabitants (BURŠIĆ, 2013). In a geological framework, Upper Cretaceous limestones dominate, extending in the NW-SE direction (BOGNAR & SALETTO-JANKOVIĆ, 1994). The valley located in the middle of the island is covered with a thin layer of red soil overlaid with sediments and turned brown (BOGNAR & SALETTO-JANKOVIĆ, 1994). Speleological objects on the island are in the form of pits (BARIŠIĆ, 1994; JALŽIĆ, 1994). The average annual temperature is 15.6 °C, and average annual precipitation 753 mm. Relative annual humidity of 78 %, i.e. 64 % in summer, along with dew, compensate for the small amount of precipitation (FRIGANOVIĆ, 1994). Agriculture is poorly developed, although among all Šibenik islands, Žirje has the biggest and most valuable arable land areas (FARIČIĆ & MAGAŠ, 2004). In the fields people grow the vine, figs, olives, plums and vegetables (PANDŽA, 2003). The island is characterized by depopulation and agriculture abandonment, which leads the arable land being overgrown.

Of these three islands, Kaprije is the middle in terms of size, distance from the mainland (8.5 km) and population. It has an area of 7.12 km² (DUPLANČIĆ LEDER *et al.*, 2004), and its height is 129 m (FRANJIC & PANDŽA, 1996). The island is built of limestones with

dolomites (FRANJIC & PANDŽA, 1996). There is no meteorological station there so we use weather data for the wider Šibenik area, in which there is an average annual temperature of 15.4 °C and an average annual precipitation of 690 mm (PANDŽA, 1998). According to the 2011 population census there are 189 inhabitants on the island (BURŠIĆ, 2013). Agricultural land is mainly abandoned, there are only gardens in the settlement and a few olive groves in its surroundings (FRANJIC & PANDŽA, 1996).

The island of Prvić is the smallest (2.41 km²) (DUPLANČIĆ LEDER *et al.*, 2004) and the closest to the mainland (0.85 km). It is probably this last fact that makes this island the most populated: it has 403 inhabitants according to the 2011 population census (BURŠIĆ, 2013). The highest summit is 79 m a.s.l. Prvić is built of dolomites and calcites (PANDŽA, 1998). As on Kaprije, on Prvić there is no meteorological station and we also use weather data for the wider Šibenik area. Regarding cultivated land on the island there are mainly gardens, and abandoned fields turned into grasslands (PANDŽA, 1998). Unfortunately, due to developing tourism, and due to the proposed building of a marina that local people are trying to prevent, there is a threat of devastation to the remaining non-urbanized areas.

The history of the research

According to the available literature the researched islands have been either not researched at all, or only poorly and unsystematically. For example for the island of Kaprije there is not a single data about its malacofauna. For the island of Prvić*, thanks to the Italian naturalist Cristophoro Bellotti who in 1853 travelled through Dalmatia, and another Italian naturalist, Pelegrino Strobil, who studied the land snails collected then, only one piece of information has been published, and about only one species (STROBEL, 1854). For the island of Žirje there are three papers listing its land snails, in the oldest among them one species (BRUSINA, 1872), in the second of them 3 species (FRANK, 1991), and in the most recent two species (ŠTAMOL *et al.*, 2018). The oldest one is a result of a casual observation of a land snail by the versatile Croatian naturalist, primarily malacologist, Spiridion Brusina, while he was researching marine flora and fauna on Žirje in 1868 (BRUSINA, 1872). Data from the second paper are result of random collection by the Austrian entomologist Wolfgang Suppanschtsch in 1984 (FRANK, 1991). In the recently published paper, dedicated to the description of a new taxon, two species are mentioned (ŠTAMOL *et al.*, 2018). This is also the only paper with more detailed island finding sites. Altogether only 6 species of land snails were recorded for Žirje. Based on everything mentioned above, we can conclude that the land malacofauna of these islands has so far been unknown (Kaprije), or very poorly known (Prvić and Žirje).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Field research into the terrestrial malacofauna of islands Žirje and Kaprije was conducted at the end of October and in the beginning of November 2004, and into that of the island of Prvić on June 3rd, 2008. Larger land snail species were collected individually, and for smaller species soil samples were collected, from which shells were isolated after drying and sifting through sieves of decreasing mesh size. Each locality was browsed by two re-

* In Croatia there are two islands named Prvić; one in the northern Adriatic near the city of Senj, and the other in Dalmatia near the city of Šibenik. Data from STROBEL (1854) can without a doubt be assigned to the latter one.

searchers for about 30 minutes. Because of the short stay on Prvić, at three localities (loc. 44, 45 and 47), only randomly observed large species were noted. Localities were arranged in a way to cover all main habitats and to form a vertical and a horizontal grid of the island. Terrestrial fauna was collected by the employees of the Croatian Natural History Museum (Zagreb, Croatia), curators Vesna Štamol and Eduard Kletečki on Kaprije and Žirje, and Vesna Štamol and senior museum taxidermist Zlatko Godec on Prvić. The material from the Gradina pit on Žirje was collected by biospeleologist, retired senior museum technician Branko Jalžić in 2004 and 2007, and this is the only malacologically investigated speleological object. Slugs were not a part of this research because of the different methods required for collecting them. Snails were identified based on their shells. The material is deposited in the General Collection of Recent Mollusca of the Croatian Natural History Museum (Zagreb, Croatia).

A list of sites

In the list we give researched localities, and in the brackets there are toponym type (e.g. summit, hamlet, bay), altitude, UTM designation, GPS coordinates and habitat. GPS coordinates were not taken using a GPS device during the field survey, but were subsequently determined from the 1:25000 topographic maps of the MILITARY GEOGRAPHY INSTITUTE (1984), and are given in the WGS84 coordinate system. Toponyms were taken also from the mentioned topographic maps 1:25000. Locality numbers 1-25 apply to Žirje, 26-41 to Kaprije, and 42-50 to Prvić. Positions of localities are shown by associated ordinal numbers on Fig. 2A-C.



Fig. 2A-C. Position of study localities on Žirje (A), Kaprije (B) and Prvić (C) islands. Numbers in the figure correspond to the numbers in the list of sites.

1. Žirje (island), Jajni vrši (summits); 80 m a.s.l.; WJ43; 43.6703°N, 15.6115°E; stony grassland, rocks.
2. Žirje (island), Vela glava (summit); 90-103 m a.s.l.; WJ43; 43.6657°N, 15.6142°E; stony grassland, rocks.
3. Žirje (island), Sv. Nikola (church), Mikavica (bay); 5 m a.s.l.; WJ53; 43.6684°N, 15.6234°E; grassland, rocks, along walls.
4. Žirje (island), Tratinska (bay); 5 m a.s.l.; WJ53; 43.6666°N, 15.6226°E; near stone house.
5. Žirje (island), Tratinska (bay); 20 m a.s.l.; WJ53; 43.6655°N, 15.6260°E; stony grassland, rocks.
6. Žirje (island), Polje (region) – N part; 20 m a.s.l.; WJ53; 43.6629°N, 15.6390°E; olive grove, dry stone walls.
7. Žirje (island), Muna (hamlet); 3-15 m a.s.l.; WJ53; 43.6617°N, 15.6556°E; dry stone walls, house walls, rocks.
8. Žirje (island), Žirje (village); 20-30 m a.s.l.; WJ53; 43.6574°N, 15.6517°E; house walls.
9. Žirje (island), Polje (region) – middle part, at pool; 10 m a.s.l.; WJ53; 43.6553°N, 15.6490°E; dry stone walls.
10. Žirje (island), Straža (summit); 110 m a.s.l.; WJ53; 43.6543°N, 15.6445°E; stony grassland, rocks, under ivy.
11. Žirje (island), Žirje (village); 18-20 m a.s.l.; WJ53; 43.6552°N, 15.6533°E; stone house, dry stone walls.
12. Žirje (island), Koromašna (bay)-N part; 5-20 m a.s.l.; WJ53; 43.6577°N, 15.6693°E; rocks.
13. Žirje (island), Koromašna (bay)-S part; 5-15 m a.s.l.; WJ53; 43.6548°N, 15.6672°E; gardens, rocks.
14. Žirje (island), Mikuljica (region); 70 m a.s.l.; WJ53; 43.6517°N, 15.6666°E; grassland, dry stone walls.
- 15a. Žirje (island), Kapić (summit); 130-134 m a.s.l.; WJ53; 43.6475°N, 15.6750°E; rocks.
- 15b. Žirje (island), Kapić (summit); 100-110 m a.s.l.; WJ53; 43.6468°N, 15.6741°E; rocks.
16. Žirje (island), Polje (region) – S part; 20 m a.s.l.; WJ53; 43.6441°N, 15.6632°E; stone house, dry stone wall, olive grove.
17. Žirje (island), Kruševica (bay); 5-10 m a.s.l.; WJ53; 43.64034°N, 15.6601°E; rocks, garrigue, pine grove.
18. Žirje (island), Gradina (region) (Fig. 4); 30 m a.s.l.; WJ53; 43.6321°N, 15.6817°E; dry stone walls, rocks, pit.
19. Žirje (island), Stupica (hamlet); 2-5 m a.s.l.; WJ53; 43.6368°N, 15.6809°E; dry stone walls, garden, pine grove.
20. Žirje (island), Gušterne (hill); 75-81 m a.s.l.; WJ53; 43.6409°N, 15.7001°E; stony grassland, rocks.
21. Žirje (island), Zvizdulja (summit); 15 m a.s.l.; WJ53; 43.6388°N, 15.7121°E; grassland, house wall;
22. Žirje (island), Zvizdulja (summit); 85-91 m a.s.l.; WJ53; 43.6368°N, 15.7117°E; rocks;

23. Žirje (island), Kabal (summit); 55-61 m a.s.l.; WJ53; 43.6304°N, 15.7104°E; stony ground, rocks.
24. Žirje (island), Smrikovac (summit); 40 m a.s.l.; WJ53; 43.6328°N, 15.7225°E; stony grassland, rocks.
25. Žirje (island), Smrikovac (summit); 70-80 m a.s.l.; WJ53; 43.6319°N, 15.7253°E; rocks.
26. Kaprije (island), Medoš (hamlet); 2-3 m a.s.l.; WJ54; 43.7146°N, 15.6892°E; near houses, dry stone walls.
27. Kaprije (island), Medoš (hamlet) - Mali Uljenak (summit); 20 m a.s.l.; WJ54; 43.7141°N, 15.6871°E; under stones, dry stone walls.
28. Kaprije (island), Medoš (hamlet), Zmorašnji Medoš (bay); 2-10 m a.s.l.; WJ54; 43.7128°N, 15.6894°E; stony grassland, dry stone walls.
29. Kaprije (island), Veli Uljenak (summit); 115-121 m a.s.l.; WJ54; 43.7066°N, 15.6910°E; rocks, dry stone walls, macchia.
30. Kaprije (island), Divarka (region), Vanjska uvala (bay); 20 m a.s.l.; WJ54; 43.7055°N, 15.6870°E; rocks.
31. Kaprije (island), Škraljica (region); 40 m a.s.l.; WJ53; 43.7012°N, 15.6979°E; stony grassland, dry stone walls.
32. Kaprije (island), Luka (bay) (Fig. 5); 40 m a.s.l.; WJ53; 43.7000°N, 15.7024°E; rocks.
33. Kaprije (island), Mulo (bay); 2-10 m a.s.l.; WJ53; 43.6956°N, 15.7114°E; rocks, pine grove, olive grove.
34. Kaprije (island), Prvi vrh (summit); 80 m a.s.l.; WJ53; 43.6940°N, 15.7000°E; rocks.
35. Kaprije (island), Babin vrh (summit); 50 m a.s.l.; WJ53; 43.6930°N, 15.7008°E; dry stone walls.
36. Kaprije (island), Kaprije (village); 20-40 m a.s.l.; WJ53; 43.6902°N, 15.7113°E; dry stone walls, house walls, olive grove, gardens.
- 36a. Kaprije (island), Kaprije (village); 30 m a.s.l.; WJ53; 43.6894°N, 15.7131°E; church, cemetery, dry stone walls, monument in the port.
37. Kaprije (island), Luka Kaprije (bay) – W part; 2-10 m a.s.l.; WJ53; 43.6862°N, 15.7047°E; rocks, dry stone walls, olive grove, garden.
38. Kaprije (island), Glavičica (summit); 60 m a.s.l.; WJ53; 43.6815°N, 15.7087°E; rocks, pine grove.
39. Kaprije (island), Vela glava (summit); 110-129 m a.s.l.; WJ53; 43.6846°N, 15.7174°E; stony ground, stony grassland.
40. Kaprije (island), Vela glava (summit); 60-70 m a.s.l.; WJ53; 43.6830°N, 15.7157°E; rocks.
41. Kaprije (island), Nozdra mala (bay) (Fig. 5); 2-5 m a.s.l.; WJ53; 43.6799°N, 15.7167°E; rocks, pine grove.
42. Prvić (island), Rt Sv. Luce (cape); 5 m a.s.l.; WJ64; 43.7430°N, 15.7830°E; pine grove, garrigue, stony grassland.
43. Prvić (island), Grbelja (region); 45 m a.s.l.; WJ64; 43.7394°N, 15.7842°E; near old houses walls, stony grassland.
44. Prvić (island), Grbelja (region); 30 m a.s.l.; WJ64; 43.7381°N, 15.7834°E; dry stone walls.

45. Prvić (island), Rt Svete Luce (cape) – Prvić Šepurine (village); 5 m a.s.l.; WJ64; 43.7377°N, 15.7813°E; dry stone walls.
46. Prvić (island), Prvić Šepurine (village); 11 m a.s.l.; WJ64; 43.7345°N, 15.7895°E; grassland, by the walls.
47. Prvić (island), Trstevica (bay); 1-2 m a.s.l.; WJ64; 43.7294°N, 15.7901°E; abandoned gardens.
48. Prvić (island), Prvić Luka (village); 3 m a.s.l.; WJ64; 43.7247°N, 15.8004°E; cemetery.
49. Prvić (island), Sv. Ante (chapel); 2-3 m a.s.l.; WJ64; 43.7221°N, 15.8046°E; dry stone walls.
50. Prvić (island), Lovrenčevica (cape); 4 m a.s.l.; WJ64; 43.7247°N, 15.8066°E; dry stone walls, stony grassland.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

List of terrestrial snails with finding sites

In the list we give species and subspecies of land snails found during our field work and recorded in the literature. Nomenclature is given and taxa are listed in order according to ŠTAMOL (2010). In front of the valid taxon name in most cases there is an ordinal number. The absence of an ordinal number denotes specimens that in certain localities could not be identified to species level – mostly because they were juvenile or badly preserved, although members of the same genus could be identified in other localities. After the designation “N:” we cite the taxon name used in the paper mentioning the finding sites on the researched islands. Field work sites are given after the designation “F” with their number from the list of sites and Figs 2A-C. Field work sites for Žirje are marked in black, for Kaprije red, and for Prvić in blue numbers. A question mark by the site number denotes that specimens from that site could not be assigned with certainty to the mentioned taxon. Finding sites from literature are given after the designation “L:”.

1. *Cochlostoma (Cochlostoma) scalarinum scalarinum* (A. & B. J. Villa, 1841)

N: *Cochlostoma (Cochlostoma) scalarinum* Villa 1841: FRANK, 1991: 351.

F: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36a, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 50.

L: Žirje island: „I. Žirje“ (FRANK, 1991: 351).

Remark: The latest genus revision (ZALLOT *et al.*, 2015) placed *C. scalarinum* into *Wagneriola* subgenus.

2. *Pomatias elegans* (O. F. Müller, 1774)

F: 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 36, 36a, 38, 42, 43, 46, 48, 49, 50.

3. *Cecilioides (Cecilioides) acicula* (O. F. Müller, 1774)

F: 4, 7, 12, 21, 28, 32?, 34, 39, 40.

4. *Cecilioides (Cecilioides) veneta* (Strobel, 1855)

F: 2?, 3, 11?, 12, 13, 16, 21, 28, 32?, 34, 41.

- Ceciloides* sp.
F: 6, 9, 26, 38, 43.
5. *Rumina decollata* (Linnaeus, 1758)
F: 36.
6. *Charpentieria (Gibbularia) gibbula gibbula* (Rossmässler, 1836)
F: 7, 8, 11, 42, 43, 46, 49.
7. *Delima (Delima) blanda conspurcata* (Rossmässler, 1836)
F: 3, 8, 9, 11, 36, 36a.
8. *Delima (Semirugata) semirugata semirugata* (Rossmässler, 1836)
N: *Delima semirugata* (Rossmässler 1836): FRANK, 1991: 362;
F: 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 35, 36, 36a, 40, 41, 50.
L: Žirje island: „I. Žirje“ (FRANK, 1991: 362).
9. *Delima (Semirugata) vidovichii robusta* (Küster, 1847)
F: 7, 22, 31, 36, 36a, 37, 39, 40, 41.
10. *Delima (Semirugata) vidovichii vidovichii* (L. Pfeiffer, 1846)
F: 43, 48.
Delima sp.
F: 2, 29, 43, 49.
11. *Hypnophila pupaeformis* (Cantraine, 1836)
N: *Hypnophila pupaeformis* (Cantraine, 1835): ŠTANOL et al., 2018: 89;
F: 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 36a, 37, 38, 40, 41, 46, 48, 49, 50.
L: Žirje island: „Žirje Island“ (ŠTANOL et al., 2018: 89).
12. *Hypnophila zirjensis* Štanol, Manganelli, Barbato & Giusti, 2018 (Fig. 3)
N: *Hypnophila zirjensis* n. sp.: ŠTANOL et al., 2018
F: 1, 2, 12, 17, 18, 19, 22, 25.
L: Žirje island: „Gradina (pit), Gradina (area)“ (ŠTANOL et al., 2018: 93); „Jajni vrsi (summit)“ (ŠTANOL et al., 2018: 93); „Kruševica (bay)“ (ŠTANOL et al., 2018: 93); „Smrikovac (summit), Stupica (village)“ (ŠTANOL et al., 2018: 93); „Vela glava (summit)“ (ŠTANOL et al., 2018: 93); „Zvizdulja (summit)“ (ŠTANOL et al., 2018: 93).
13. *Pseudochondrula seductilis seductilis* (Rossmässler, 1837)
F: 3?, 4.
14. *Mediterranea hydatina hydatina* (Rossmässler, 1838)
F: 11, 36, 43, 46, 48, 49, 50.
15. *Oxychilus sensu lato* sp.
F: 9, 22, 25, 40, 42.
16. *Vitrea botterii* (L. Pfeiffer, 1853)
F: 9, 10, 12, 22, 26, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40, 41.
17. *Vitrea subrimata* (Reinhardt, 1871)
F: 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 19, 20, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 34, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42.
Vitrea sp.
F: 14, 25.

18. *Chilostoma (Liburnica) setosa setosa* (A. Férussac, 1832)
F: 46.
19. *Cornu aspersum aspersum* (O. F. Müller, 1774)
F: 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 19, 21, 33, 36, 36a, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49.
20. *Eobania vermiculata vermiculata* (O. F. Müller, 1774)
N: *Helix vermiculata* Müll.: STROBEL, 1854: 122.
F: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 19, 20, 21, 26, 28, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 36a, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 48, 49, 50.
L: Prvić island: „Provicchio“ (STROBEL, 1854: 122).
21. *Helix (Helix) cincta cincta* O. F. Müller, 1774
N: *Helix (Pomatia) cincta* Müll.: BRUSINA, 1872: 131.
F: 3, 6, 8, 9, 11, 14, 19, 28, 36, 36a, 47.
L: Žirje island: „otok Zuri“ (BRUSINA, 1872: 131).
22. *Cernuella (Cernuella) cisalpina cisalpina* (Rossmässler, 1837)
F: 46, 48, 49.
23. *Cernuella (Cernuella) virgata* (Da Costa, 1778)
F: 6, 7, 8, 14, 21, 25, 28, 36.
Cernuella (Cernuella) sp.
F: 9, 19, 36a.
24. *Monacha (Monacha) cartusiana* (O. F. Müller, 1774)
F: 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 36a, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 46, 49, 50.
25. *Monacha (Monacha) parumcincta* (Menke, 1828)
F: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.
Monacha sp.
F: 30, 48.
27. *Punctum (Punctum) pygmaeum* (Draparnaud, 1801)
F: 19, 33, 38, 39, 41.
28. *Granaria illyrica illyrica* (Rossmässler, 1835)
N: *Granaria illyrica* (Rossmässler 1837): FRANK, 1991: 355.
F: 1, 2, 4, 12, 13, 15, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41.
L: Žirje island: „Insel Žirje“ (FRANK, 1991: 355).
Remark: According to FEHÉR *et al.* (2010) *G. illyrica* is a subspecies of *G. frumentum* (Draparnaud, 1801).
29. *Granopupa granum* (Draparnaud, 1801)
F: 12, 19.
30. *Rupestrella philippii philippii* (Cantraine, 1840)
F: 2, 7, 30.
31. *Rupestrella rhodia* (Roth, 1839)
F: 8, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 20, 25, 26, 30, 32, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41.
32. *Lauria (Lauria) cylindracea* (Da Costa, 1778)
F: 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 16, 26, 33, 36, 36a, 42, 46.
33. *Pyramidula sp.*
F: 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 20, 26, 37, 43.

34. *Acanthinula aculeata* (O. F. Müller, 1774)

F: 39.

35. *Truncatellina callicratis* (Scacchi, 1833)

F: 4, 7, 13, 14, 16, 19, 26, 28, 29, 33, 34, 36a, 37, 39, 42, 43.

36. *Truncatellina lussinensis* Štanol, 1995

F: 26.

***Truncatellina* sp.**

F: 9, 11.

37. *Poiretia cornea* (Brumati, 1838)

F: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 36a, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 46, 48, 49, 50.

38. *Aegopsis acies* (A. Férussac, 1832)

F: 44, 48, 49, 50.

Snails collected during field work were identified to the smallest taxonomical category enabled by the shell morphology. For most taxa this is species and/or subspecies level. The majority of the genus *Pyramidula* could not be differentiated by shell (RAZKIN *et al.*, 2017), and it is possible that on the researched islands this genus is represented by more species. The case with *Oxychilus* sensu lato is similar. Therefore we can conclude that during field work on the islands of Žirje, Kaprije and Prvić at least 38 species of land snails were found. Of that number, the majority were found on the island of Žirje, 31 species (on 25 sites altogether). In the literature, 6 species had been recorded (19 %). That clearly indicates the absence of papers with the systematic lists of land snail malacofauna that would result from any detailed field work of this island. All species mentioned in the literature were found in our field research. In the fauna of Žirje we emphasize the recently described *Hypnophila zirjensis*, found so far only on this island (ŠTANOL *et al.*, 2018). It mostly resembles *Hypnophila*-species of the western Mediterranean joined in the subgenus *Gomphroa* (ŠTANOL *et al.*, 2018). In Croatia *Hypnophila pupaeformis* was known, distributed along the east Adriatic coast from the island of Pag in the north (FISCHER *et al.*, 2000) to Albania in the south (BANK, 2013). *H. pupaeformis* also inhabits Žirje, and on two localities *H. pupaeformis* and *H. zirjensis* live syntopically. Our research has shown that *H. zirjensis* inhabits habitats similar to *H.*



Fig. 3. *Hypnophila zirjensis*, snail found so far only on the island of Žirje (photo: H. Bilandžija, edited by B. Krstinić).



Fig. 4. Gradina locality on the island of Žirje, one of the finding sites of *Hypnophila zirjensis* (photo: V. Štamol).



Fig. 5. Luka bay on the island of Kaprije, a typical rocky habitat on the island (photo: V. Štamol).

pupaeformis: rock crevices, under the stones and speleological features, as was already known for *H. pupaeformis* (GITTENBERGER, 1993). During our research into the eastern Adriatic, live specimens of *H. pupaeformis* were almost always found in caves and pits, and something similar was noted by GITTENBERGER (1993), which caused this species to be considered a troglomorphic species (GITTENBERGER, 1993; GOTTSTEIN-MATOČEC *et al.*, 2001; ŠTAMOL, 2002), and we consider its placement into troglomorphic taxa to be inaccurate (VUJČIĆ-KARLO, 2008). We also found live *H. zirjensis* in a pit, and it definitely can spend its entire life cycle there; although considering its habitats on other sites, it can spend its life also outside pits, so we consider it a troglophile as well.

During field work on 17 sites on the island of Kaprije we found 27 species of land snails. In the available literature there were no taxa recorded for this island, which shows that there was either no research into its land malacofauna, or that there are no published results of such research. Among collected species we emphasize *Truncatellina lussinensis*, so far recorded only for the island of Lošinj (Croatia) (ŠTAMOL, 1995). According to the research of Massimo Prodan, morphological parameters of the Lošinj populations of *T. lussinensis* and of local *T. callicratis* do not overlap (WELTER-SCHULTES, 2012). On Kaprije *T. lussinensis* was found at only one locality (2 specimens), syntopically – as on Lošinj – with *T. callicratis* (6 specimens). There are too few specimens to allow of a valid statistical analysis of morphological characters of these taxa. The possible main reasons for doubting the validity of *T. lussinensis* are not the morphological parameters of *T. lussinensis* and *T. callicratis*. We think, as is emphasized in the description of *T. lussinensis* (ŠTAMOL,

1995), that specimens of *T. lussinensis* could be abnormal, gigantic shells of the species *T. callicratis*. GEYER (1912) wrote about the phenomenon of gigantism, and most of abnormalities described for gigantic specimens of *T. cylindrica* (A. Férussac, 1807) were found with *T. lussinensis*. This thesis is in addition supported by the facts that both on Kaprije and on Lošinj specimens of *T. lussinensis* were found together with *T. callicratis* specimens, and that there were only few of *T. lussinensis* specimens as compared to the number of *T. callicratis* specimens. In any case modern methods, primarily DNA analysis, will give a correct answer. According to personal communication (DE MATTIA, 2016), specimens similar to *T. lussinensis* were also found in Istria (Brestova bay).

On the island of Prvić in the field work research at 9 localities we found 20 species of land snails. Only one of these taxa was recorded in the available literature, and that was over 160 years old (STROBEL, 1854). This shows there has been either no systematic field research into its land malacofauna or no publication of any of the results of such research. In the fauna of Prvić we emphasize *Delima* (S.) *vidovichii vidovichii*, until now found only on the neighbouring mainland, which makes this its first island finding site.

Interesting results are species found only at one or at a few localities, especially if these localities are only on one of the researched islands. Species found only on Prvić are *Chilostoma* (L.) *setosa setosa* (1 locality) and *Delima* (S.) *vidovichii vidovichii* (2 localities). Species found only on Kaprije are *Rumina decollata* and *Truncatellina lussinensis*, both found only at one locality. Species found only on Žirje are *Acanthinula aculeta* (1 locality), *Pseudochondrula seductilis seductilis*, *Granopupa granum* (2 localities), and *Hypnophila zirjensis* (8 localities). The finding of *Truncatellina lussinensis* on one locality could be compared with same result on Lošinj, and it could be attributed to a general scarcity of this taxon. The distribution range of *Delima* (S.) *vidovichii vidovichii* could be the reason for its finding only on Prvić, because on Kaprije and Žirje it is replaced by *Delima* (S.) *vidovichii robusta*. That there are only two sites of *Delima* (S.) *vidovichii vidovichii* does not inevitably show its great scarcity considering the small number of research sites on Prvić in total. The explanation for the scarcity of other taxa could be attributed to the very few favourable habitats (e.g. forest habitats - *Acanthinula aculeata*, or grassland habitats - *Pseudochondrula seductilis seductilis*, *Granopupa granum*), or to very localized appearance (*Rumina decollata*, *Chilostoma* (L.) *setosa setosa*). We can also not exclude mistakes in the field work. The rare appearance could imply an endangered taxon, and favourable habitats on such localities should be protected. Another interesting result is the finding of the relatively frequent east Adriatic species on only one island, although at several sites. These are *Monacha* (*Monacha*) *parumcincta* found only on Žirje (21 out of 25 researched localities), and *Aegopis acies* found only on Prvić (4 out of 9 researched localities). It is difficult to find an explanation for this, since there are favourable habitats on other researched islands as well. The malacofauna of the researched islands was compared to the closest possible islands of a similar size. For Prvić (2.41 km²) this was Piškera, an island of the Kornati archipelago to the north (2.68 km²). On both islands the research included the same number of localities. On Piškera, which is a bit bigger, we found fewer species (14) (ŠTAMOL et al., 2014) than on Prvić (20 species). This could be the consequence of moderate anthropogenic influences on Prvić (conditions from 2008) which creates certain habitats lacking on the uninhabited Piškera. Žirje (15.08 km²) was compared to the more northerly situated Silba (14.28 km² - DUPLANČIĆ et al., 2004), where in the field work we found 23 species (ŠTAMOL, 2013). Although there were only half as many localities visited on Silba, we consider the lower habitat diversity to be the main reason of smaller number of species on Silba.

CONCLUSION

During field research into three north Dalmatian islands of the Šibenik archipelago (Croatia) whose malacofauna was poorly known (until now 7 recorded species) we found 38 species of land snails with shells. The highest number was on the biggest island of Žirje (31 species), the smallest on the smallest island of Prvić (20 species), and on the middle-sized Kaprije there were 27 species. All seven species previously recorded in literature were confirmed by our research. The fauna is dominated by frequent and/or expected species for the eastern Adriatic or parts of it, such as *Cochlostoma* (*Cochlostoma*) *scalarinum* *scalarinum*, *Pomatias elegans*, *Delima* (*Semirugata*) *semirugata* *semirugata*, *Hypnophila pupaeformis*, *Eobania vermiculata*, *Monacha* (*Monacha*) *cartusiana*, *Poiretia cornea*. We emphasize interesting finds such as the recently described *Hypnophila zirjensis* with locus typicus and all its known finding sites on Žirje, which is so far endemic for this island; *Truncatellina lussinensis*, which on Kaprije has its second published finding site; and *Delima* (*S.*) *vidovichii vidovichii*, which on Prvić has its first island finding site. The researched islands were poorly inhabited, and the traditional economy (olive growing, vineyards, fishing, small crafts) with moderate and traditionally guided urbanization, created some new habitats and enabled a richer malacofauna than that existing on similar sized uninhabited eastern Adriatic islands. Unfortunately, island depopulation, especially on Kaprije and Žirje, with changes in the traditional function of an island as a permanent place for living, into places for holiday and recreation, with seasonal inhabitants, leading to urbanization of almost exclusively the coastal area where habitats are destroyed by concrete structures, and the abandonment of agriculture, which results in the arable land and meadows being taken over by forests of the Aleppo pine and Mediterranean macchia (FARIČIĆ & MAGAŠ, 2004), inevitably will lead to lower diversity of habitats and to the reduction of the area of favourable habitats, which will endanger the islands' land snails. Local inhabitants of Žirje and Prvić recognized dangers of an uncontrolled tourism development and they are trying their best to withstand it, and those efforts along with nature protection should be supported by appropriate county and state institutions.

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